

VENONA

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USSR

Ref. No: 3/NBF/T1729

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PROBABLY MATERIAL FROM "H" (1945)

11.776

From: WASHINGTON

To: MOSCOW

No: 1815

30 March 45

[75 groups unrecoverable][1]

[The remainder of the text of this message (468 groups) has been largely recovered. It is part of a Russian translation of telegram No. 1517 of 7th March 1945 from Lord Halifax (British Ambassador in WASHINGTON) to the Foreign Office. The telegram was repeated to MOSCOW.]

No. 435

VADIM[11]

Comments: [1] This is probably material from "H"/HOMER, i.e. a telegram stolen by MACLEAN, o.f. WASHINGTON's 1788, 1791, 1793 of 29th March, 1945 (3/NBF/T1725, 1726, 1727), 1808-1809 of 30th March, 1945 (3/NBF/T1728) and 1826 of 31st March, 1945 (3/NBF/T1730). The 75-group gap presumably contains the introductory remarks by the WASHINGTON MGB officer and the beginning of the text of the stolen telegram.

[11] VADIM: Anatolij Borisovich GROMOV, 1st Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in WASHINGTON.

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07986

From: WASHINGTON

To: MOSCOW

No.: 1815

30 March 1945

[75 groups unrecoverable]

questions, although there are some major differences of tactics. This morning a member of my department discussed this question at some length in the State Department. Set forth below

[46 groups unrecoverable]

on this question and considers it essential to get a clear definition of the basis on which the Commission is to work. The relevant paragraph of the Crimea communique should be taken for the definition of the functions of the Commission. It is essential that all three parties to the Commission constantly [2 groups unrecovered] purpose for which it was set up, namely: "to consult with members of the present provisional government and with other Polish democratic leaders from Poland and from abroad with a view to reorganizing the present government on a broader democratic basis, with inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland and from Poles abroad."

3. Invitations to Poles.

The Commission must itself agree on lists of Poles who are to be invited for consultation. One cannot allow any outside organization to influence the composition of this list.

4. It is necessary to achieve a moratorium on political persecution in Poland. All Poles should now act in such a way as to create an atmosphere of freedom and independence, since only under such circumstances can [2 groups unrecovered] a representative government or conduct free elections. (In this connection the State Department feels that the text of the draft note to MOLOTOV, set out in your telegram No.2078, is too sharp and shows too great a distrust of Soviet intentions in POLAND; they entirely agree with those objectives which you set, but feel that we will gain nothing if we are too harsh at this stage; they are considering now the possibility of issuing instructions to HARRIMAN - to make a demarch on similar lines, but somewhat softened down in tone; at the present time, in their opinion, it is inadvisable to face MOLOTOV with a combined note on this subject).

5. Observers.

The State Department learned with gratification that you for the moment do not intend to go ahead with your idea of sending

[12 groups unrecoverable]

Sir A. Clark KERR to press for full facilities for sending to POLAND a somewhat lower level technical commission. The aim of this commission will be to gather first-hand information about conditions now pertaining there in so far as they affect the question of appointing a government and the later elections."[a]

No.435

VADIM[1]

Notes: [a] This is the text of telegram No.1517 of 7 March 1945 from the Earl of Halifax in Washington to the British Foreign Office.

Comment: [1] VADIM: Anatolij Borisovich GROMOV.

19 July 1965